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Traction in the Open

Possibly, as Mayor Hylan predicts, the Legislature will now repeal or modify the Knight-Adler traction act. Offsetting a 400,000 Tammany plurality in the city has its inconveniences to the up-state Republican organization.

The justification of the state's slender recognition of home rule in its traction legislation was that the city administration, pursuing an obstructive course, had shown no disposition to grapple in a practical way with conditions rapidly becoming intolerable. Fares were being increased; long-established single-fare transit lines and systems were being chopped and disintegrated; no provision being made for the future. It seemed necessary to suspend home rule temporarily if anything affirmative was to be done. A state commission with plenary powers was created in the hope that by a more scientific laying out of routes and systems, by a reduction of charges through squeezing water out of traction securities, and by an avoidance of expensive duplicated services the five-cent fare could be saved and at the same time provision made for traction extensions and betterments.

But now new factors are introduced. Instead of dealing with an expiring city administration, the Legislature must deal with one to last four years more; instead of having a considerable number of city Senators and Assemblymen willing to follow Albany leadership, the city's legislators will be almost a unit. With the city administration possessed of some powers of at least indirect veto and eager to litigate every step and with the city delegation at Albany insisting on greater recognition of home rule, traction will not easily be bettered unless some form of compromise is matured.

It would seem that the line of least resistance is to give the city authorities power to pass on plans before they are finally adopted, while, through the Transit Commission as a more effective body, the state retains initiative. If this procedure, substantially the one advocated by Major Curran and the Republican organization during the municipal campaign, is adopted and the city administration, by capacious opposition, shows that it solely wishes to keep the traction question alive as a perpetual political issue, its present majority is likely to evaporate. New York wants better facilities and the five-cent fare in fact, and not merely on the stump. If the election of a Republican Governor next year is not to be gravely put in jeopardy a way must be found to drive the city administration from behind the smoke screen which has concealed its policy of negation.

The Socialist Collapse

Among the political organizations emerging sadly battered from Tuesday's mix-up is that of the Socialists.

In 1917 Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, received 141,739 votes. This year Jacob Pavkenis, Socialist candidate for Mayor, received approximately 88,000 votes. But this year women were electors, whereas they were not four years ago. The new vote greatly affects totals.

Women for many years have been members of "the party" and have participated in its activities almost equally with male comrades. So this year, allowing for the increase in population and for the greater interest in the election, the Socialists, to measure up to the Hillquit level, needed about 350,000 votes. Socialist strength fell off approximately three-fourths.

The Socialist collapse is one explanation of the Hylan plurality. This conclusion, warranted by an examination of the gross figures, is confirmed by the fact that the Hylan vote was exceptionally large in former Socialist strongholds. In 1917 Mayor Hylan received a little less than 200,000, and this year, with women voting, about 750,000. If something like 200,000 of these came from the Socialists, here is one explanation of the amazing result.

Why have evil days come to the Socialists? It is encouraging to

have ground for thinking that study of the Russian experiment has had influence. Doctrines imported from Europe have a weakened hold. With respect to the large foreign-born population that New York for a century has included, the first step toward Americanization has been naturalization and the establishment of the habit of voting; the next has been to turn to Tammany because of its false claims of friendship for the poor, and the third is arrival at full-statured Americanism.

An All-Around Wrecker

The national Retail Dry Goods Association, co-operating with the national organizations of the retail clothiers and garment retailers, has appealed to the Senate Finance Committee to suspend until after an additional hearing its report in favor of American valuation provision in the tariff bill.

The retailers say that American valuation will increase prices. It certainly will. Not only will it increase prices, but it will disorganize business. The duties levied on foreign goods will be variable and unpredictable. No merchant will know what he will be called on to pay when he brings goods through the Custom House. No manufacturer will know what competition from abroad he will be forced to meet.

The public has been slow about understanding what the American valuation scheme means. But at last it begins to understand. The consequence is that protests are pouring in to Washington.

The scheme is not only a business wrecker, but a party wrecker—if adopted will have political effects compared with which the political effects of the Payne-Aldrich act were slight. The plan was put into the Fordney bill while the public was not looking, and it is high time to get it out.

Bad Manners

When the Senate passes resolutions which tell the international conference what procedure it should adopt its action is not distinguished for good manners—nor is it calculated to add to the Senate's prestige. The Senate is solicitous about the maintenance of its own dignity. It quickly resents any invasion of its own field. It should, therefore, respect the dignity and the sensibilities of other bodies. When it resolves itself into a mass meeting (for the Harrison publicity resolution is without legal force) it has no more authority than any other assemblage of ninety-six citizens.

But concerning the subject matter of the Harrison resolution it may be said that it expresses a desire generally entertained. Some things are necessarily done privately. Complete publicity automatically prevents free and untrammelled discussion of disputed matters. Every person of sense knows this and every man practices it in his own negotiations. But there is a line, not always easily traced, where public debate should begin. Probably no more exact rule can be formulated than that all reasonable doubts should be resolved in favor of the presence of reporters.

The Harrison resolution, aside from its bad manners, is not gravely objectionable. It merely calls for publicity at full meetings of the conference. It does not ask for a dictograph whenever delegates informally meet. As for keeping a record of formal acts and votes of the conference, this will doubtless be done, though Americans can hardly fail to remember that when their Constitution was completed the Constitutional Convention definitely ordered that its records be kept locked up for a generation.

Straight Thinking

In the current issue of "Marine Engineering" is an article, entitled "Operating Economy and the Merchant Marine," well worthy the perusal of that hoary school of shipping thought which has done nothing for Yankee deep watermen in the last sixty-odd years, but which, nevertheless, continues to dominate every approach to a solution of the nation's problem of putting the flag back in overseas trafficking. The author, R. H. M. Robinson, is an operator and acting president of the United American Lines, and therefore may be said to be more or less familiar with the shipping question.

While Mr. Robinson takes it for granted that it is generally admitted that deep water shipping must be assisted by the government "for a period at least," he is one of a very few of his class to recognize that there must be reciprocity on the part of ship owners. He says:

"The government must come forward with measures of direct or indirect assistance to help the ship owners surmount these difficulties (high wages accentuated by abnormal exchanges, the high initial cost of ships, strict navigation laws, etc.), but the ship owners have the reciprocal duty of operating as economically as possible, so as to reduce the margin of disadvantage which the government must offset. Whatsoever aid the government may give . . . should not be administered so as to encourage extravagance, but in such a way as to show clearly that it is a recognition of the faithful endeavor of the American ship owner, handicapped, as he is, to establish a useful national institution."

One means of reducing the Ameri-

can cost of operation the article holds to lie in the motor ship:

The economical advantages of the motor ship, as compared with the steamship, are now established by experience in almost every trade. During the recent shipping depression, when hundreds of coal and oil burning steamers have been laid up, relatively little motor tonnage has been forced into idleness. The European countries are building motor ships in large numbers. In the United States much less progress has been made in this direction, and unless the situation is corrected we shall soon find that the nations which have low wages, low building costs, etc., are also operating large numbers of economical motor ships, while we, with high building costs and high wages, are trying to compete with less economical steamships."

Incidentally, the United States ranks below Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden in motor tonnage, averaging only twenty-eight vessels, averaging only 3,087 tons, as against Britain's thirty-four, averaging 6,356 tons.

It is straight thinking like Mr. Robinson's, however, that sooner or later will beget an American merchant marine.

The Violated Agreement

A correspondent asks The Tribune to republish the agreement which the manufacturers in the clothing trade have violated.

The preamble to the instrument signed as of June 3 last recites that "both sides to it are in accord that it is to the interest of the industry to readjust the same in such a manner as to enable the manufacturers to sell at more attractive prices," and that to this end a commission of six, three from each side, should be appointed—

(a) To study shop and labor production records and other available data, with a view of working out measures which would tend to bring up the productivity of the workers to a point fair and proper to both sides.

(b) The commission shall report once a month, and on November 1, 1921, it shall make a final report of its activities and findings before a joint committee of the representatives of the association and the unions, and shall accompany such report with complete and appropriate recommendations.

Up to November 1 the commission was to act as a joint appeals committee to pass on all complaints "arising out of any controversy or dispute about the adequacy of productivity," and in case the labor records of the workers in a shop supported the contentions of the employer, then it was provided that "the action of the employer shall be sustained by the committee." Finally, it was agreed that both sides should abide the decision of the joint committee.

Before the expiry of the date fixed for a final report with recommendations, and hence before there could be such consideration as was plainly intended, the manufacturers, proceeding independently, took action which suddenly ended the *modus vivendi*. They said that wages and hours should be such as they established and none other. In a word, they broke up the court while the case was being argued—this despite the fact that the workers had agreed to the principle that productivity should be safeguarded to establish more attractive prices for the buying public.

Garment Employers' Side

Manufacturers Under "Intolerable Rule of the Labor Unions"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a reader of your paper, I noted with a great deal of interest your article on "Contract Breaking."

I really feel that you are in error in writing this editorial, as it shows quite a lack of knowledge of the true conditions. The fact that our Manufacturers' Association did not enter into a lengthy and, as it has always proved, a futile game of words I am not in a position to pass judgment on. I do know, however, the conditions under which the manufacturers of this industry have labored for the last few years and of the intolerable rule of the labor unions; and if relief is not found it will force many of our manufacturers out of business, and the industry, which is the third or fourth largest in the state, will be forced to leave New York.

Your feeling that the piece-work system will force our industry back to the sweat shop basis, I think, is not founded on facts. If you will only take time to call on individual members of firms in this line you will be accorded a very courteous reception, and they will show you facts and figures that will prove to you that their only salvation will be to change their methods of manufacture.

You, of course, must be very familiar with the recent investment of a great amount of capital on Seventh Avenue. In showrooms as well as in workrooms there are consideration and care for the welfare of the workers that no other industry in the country has given. This applies also to the Madison Avenue section.

Any time you would care to call on my firm we would be glad to extend every consideration and give you all the information that is in our power, and our tailors' pay roll books as well as our firm's books are open for your investigation. This, I feel, will give you a true insight into our business.

I hope that you can grant us the courtesy of a call and that you can get the viewpoint of the manufacturer as well as that of the union.

G. C. EDMONDS.
New York, Nov. 8, 1921.

Mr. Hays Goes to War

A declaration of war of which the palest pacifist must approve is that against the mail bandits. And since the mobilization orders issue not only from the Postmaster General, but from the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General, with the rest of the Cabinet in reserve, there is reasonable assurance that Uncle Sam means business.

Mr. Hays has ordered the armed postal employees to shoot to kill; Mr. Denby has supplied 1,000 marines as reinforcements; Mr. Weeks is contributing sawed-off shotguns and other ordnance, while Mr. Daugherty is spurring the Bureau of Investigation to quick action. What counter measures the thug fraternity may have in mind are not revealed.

New York is at the forefront of this battle between law and outlaws. The recent \$2,000,000 mail truck hold-up in this city heated the fighting blood of Will Hays to the boiling point. The disciplinary steps he has taken are an earnest that local officials from now on will take their responsibility for safe mail delivery quite seriously.

But the depredations have been country-wide. The robber gentry have not been much awed by the big army pistols of the railway clerks, which the latter dislike, describing these weapons as "young cannons." The present-day clerks have not so much relish for gun toting as their predecessors in the hardy days when every trip through the sparsely settled Western country held promise of desperate adventure. Bank clerks, too, out there were gun-notchers. They "got" Cole Younger. They were ready at any moment for a call from Jesse James.

Banditry was made unpopular by the fighting clerks of that time. Now it has, after a sort, revived. The marines will put a damper on it, and when Mr. Hays has organ-

The Singers at Arlington

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is only fair, both to your readers and to the four Metropolitan Opera artists to whose participation in the Unknown Soldier's memorial services in Washington on Armistice Day, November 11, objection is raised by your correspondent Mrs. Goodrich Truman Smith to state that Mrs. Smith herself is a concert artist.

To justify their right to appear at the memorial ceremony it may be added that Miss Rosa Ponselle sang continually through the various army camps and hospitals from the time of the entrance of the United States into the war until after the armistice. In addition, Miss Ponselle's brother was a member of the Aviation Corps of the United States Army.

Miss Jeanne Gordon, likewise sang continually in the camps and hospitals during the absence of her husband, who was a lieutenant in the United States Navy, while her only brother, an aviator in the British Army, was killed during the second year of the war.

Morgan Kingston's two sons both served throughout the war in the British Army, one being desperately wounded, while William Gustafson served during the whole period of our partnership with the Allies as a lieutenant in the 17th Infantry.

The statement of these facts, it seems to me, quite fully answers Mrs. Goodrich Truman Smith's unkind attack on these four admirable artists.

W. J. G.
New York, Nov. 9, 1921.

A Pleasant Exile

(From The Boston Transcript)
Banished to the island of Madeira! What's that but capital punishment?

ized his picked corps of former service men now on the postal force let us hope they will take the joy out of life for the hold-up artists.

His Honor's Iron Crosses

In distributing his iron crosses for conspicuous merit in the recent municipal wrangle (if so lopsided an affair can be called such) His Honor the Mayor publishes a list. He says that he has arranged the newspapers that opposed him in the order of their foulness, and, lo! the name of The Tribune leads all the rest. This is his assignment of rank:

"The New York Tribune, 'The New York Herald,' 'The New York Sun,' 'The New York World' and 'The Evening World,' 'The Brooklyn Daily Eagle,' 'The New York Times,' 'The Evening Globe,' 'The Evening Mail' and 'The Evening Post.'"

To the finding of so important an adjudicator there is nothing to do but to bow respectfully. The Mayor has had some experience; he is to be presumed to know who hits him hardest.

But concerning one matter it is not easy to suppress curiosity. What method of marking did the Mayor apply to arrive at findings so definite? What was his scoring system? What constituted a "point" in his assessment notation? Did he use Bertillon measurements?

Granting that he is right in holding that the brickbats from The Tribune had behind them the greatest propulsive power, why does he rate "The Evening Post" as the softest hitter? Why is "The Times" rated less subservient to the "interests" than "The Morning World," and in what respect is "The Evening World" better than its morning brother?

The Mayor, as he asks for fairness, should be fair himself. It is not fair thus to arrange guilt in a series and give no clue to the rules he employed in making his ratings.

The Conning Tower

"THE OLD FAMILIAR FACES"
Speaking only for myself, Yasha, The Urge is still Cosmic;
But I am inhibiting more, if you know what I mean.
At college,
Whenever a Barnard Beaut knocked me for a goal,
I told not only Her about it,
But also The Column,
And so, incidentally, The Universe.
And whenever she transferred her affections,
As she inevitably did,
I got not only the mitten,
But the sarcastic thrusts of The Gang.
In short, Yasha, I learned
That when it comes to Love,
It Doesn't Pay to Advertise.
Oh, I still tell 'em about it—
But not in The Tower.
What's more, I don't even write 'em any notes.
I tell 'em—
In the parlor,
Out on the Drive,
Over the telephone,
On top of a bus,
Inside a taxi—
Oh, they know how I feel, all right—
But nobody else does.

MORRIS.

Regarding the I. H. P. of the press, we conditioned like to say that we are disappointed in the press's vaunted power; and we Hyalinites know that it was probably the Hearst press—B. L. T., years ago, in Pack, used to call Hearst the friend of the comic people—that kept the Mayor in office. We coalitionists aimed at the intelligence of the public; but we Hyalinites took old John Siddall's advice. "Don't shoot above the shoulders," said Sid; "there's nothing there."

"If," offers Larry, "Golden Days" with Helen Hayes, why not 'The O'Brien Girl' with Conway Tearle, or 'Saint and Sinner' with Otis Skinner, or 'The Little Vixen' with Doyle and Dixon? Yes, and Mrs. Leslie Carter in 'Getting Gertie's Garter'; Mr. John Drew in 'The Wandering Jew'; by Roi McGuire; and Alfred Lunt in 'Daddy's Gone a Huntin'."

The Memoirs of Bob Wildhack

F. P. A.: Immediately at the conclusion of Wallace's Grand Free Street Parade there was always held "on the Show Grounds a Free Public ex-hibition, consisting of 'Jugglers', 'balloons', 'Tight an' Slack Wire Walkers', 'absolute without cost or price, an' free to one-in-all'."

Then the canvas banners were slapped with a rattan cane or pointer (by the way, the s. s. barker was the original Coupling Kate) and other performers appeared upon the elevated platform.

The barker went down the line from "Millie de Coo, the Circassian beauty and world famous snake chahmah, who handles those deadly reptiles as a mothafondils her babe," through "Cap'n Lawrence, the Australian Blue Man," and "the big-foot boy," "Krao, the missing link, the tattooed man, all covered with ink; Professor Zeeno, who leaps and dives from dizzy heights an' sleeps in to-till dahkniss," on to "La Belle Alvah-ree-tah, the Spanish danah dee-cypul of Topsy-core, thees-leet-lady, etc., etc.," "Litt'l Topsy an' her troupe of Southern plantation buck-an-wing danahs litt'l Topsy would rather dance than eat wouldn't you Topsy 'deed Ah wouldn't there is Prince Ching-gah, the Chinese dwarf who will write his name faw you upon hees photograph Pont, the wild man capchud in the lowlan' of Florida by shipwrecked sailahs hees mothaf, shawtle beafew hees thus was bit-bitten by an ALLEY-gatav, thus makeen heem HALF 'umeen an' half alley-GATE-aw," right on through to "La Belle Fat-ee-mah, the O-vee-ent-al HOO-chee COO-chee or mussel danah."

Only this past summer a one-ering circus played one night here in La Crescenta. The proprietor was barker, rattle-snake-handler, ringmaster, announcer, and Sheelard pony trainer. His little sideshow contained, a. o. t., "birds of paradise of many colors—of a parrot family."

And at a street fair in a neighboring community I saw the banner and tent of "Mac-a-doolah, the two-headed giant." The banner showed two sailors in the background trying to lasso the ferocious terror, who clasped a long knife in one hand and a spiked club in the other. But the Special Electric Illuminations had blown a fuse, a few flares were burning, the crowd had thinned, the barker was silent—absent—and the show was closed.

ROBERT J. WILDHACK.
La Crescenta, Calif.

Perhaps Mr. Irving Berlin will be glad to hear that those two wheezes from Life which he uses in the Music Box Revue ("As long as they keep on opening five and ten-cent stores there'll always be some one to paint the town red") and "Telephone operators should work eight hours and sleep eight hours—but not the same eight hours" were both written by the same man, so that he'll only have to make out one check. The author's name is Neal K. O'Hara, and he can be reached c/o The Boston Post, Boston.

"Last night," The Tribune's Hot Springs, Va., correspondent wires, "there were several successful dinners. The pseudo-society patter baffles us. What is a successful dinner? And, more important, what is an unsuccessful dinner?"

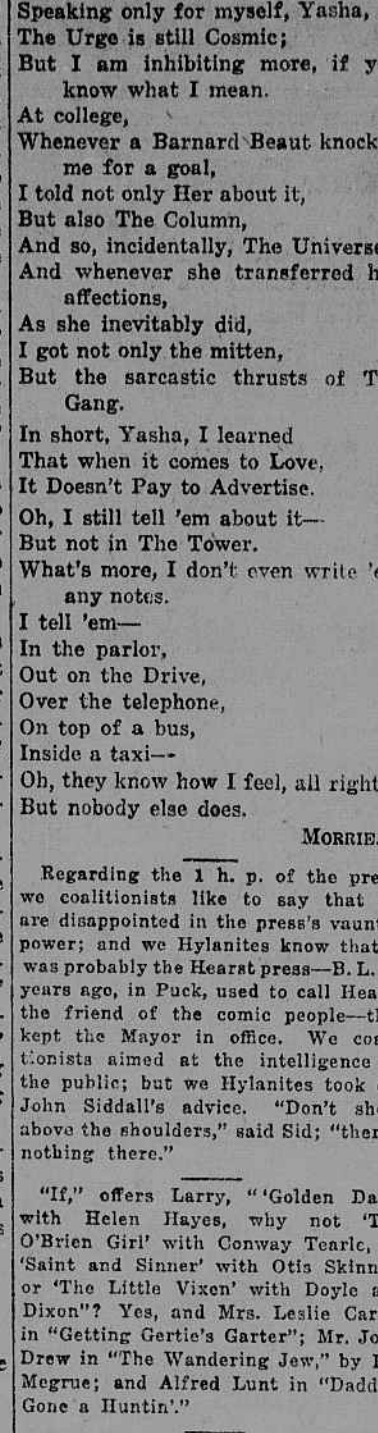
Yesterday's Conference on the Limitation of Tower Contributions resulted in our decision to place no boundaries on the number of offerings we may reject. The size of our zinc waste basket has nothing to do with it. When that is full, there is always the floor.

We should like to be a delegate to a Conference for the Limitation of the Production of Artichokes, Parsnips, and Carrots.

F. F. A.

Isn't It Rather Dangerous Not Having The Two Hitched Together Some Way?

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Books

By Percy Hammond

Only 1,250 of us are permitted to own Arthur Schnitzler's "Casanova's Homecoming," since it is deemed prudent by the publishers to limit the circulation of its scandalous contents to that judicious number. The novel seems to be extracted from the great adventurer's "Memoirs," and it shows him at a time when the aroma of his thousand conquests has grown a bit musty with age. Although fifty-two and withered, he is still able to pursue with considerable celerity the easier romances, but the major ones have begun to outdistance him. The old fellow is homesick, too, "hunted abroad the world," and he hovers around Venice, the city of his birth, "like a wounded bird slowly circling downward in its death flight."

In "Casanova in Spa" Mr. Schnitzler discovered the amorous mountebank, violently desirous of Flaminia, and bestowing his love, by mistake, on her friend, Anina; and Casanova himself tell of a similar misadventure with the "accursed vixen of Solerue." The principal episode of "Casanova's Homecoming" is based, likewise, on an error of identity. I do not know the ethics of reporting confidential books of limited circulation—whether or not it is polite to tell the secret presumably whispered to the favored 1,250. At any rate, Casanova, homecoming from exile to his native lagoons and satiate with the frugal nectars of unimportant liaisons, acquires a yearning for Marcolina, the handsome young guest of his host, and he sets out upon the desperate errand of accomplishing her.

Like all elderly libertines Casanova has aberrations about women. He fancies, as he and Marcolina dine under the arbor, that she will be impressed by his igneous notoriety and succumb to his tradition, if to none of his other charms. But she is averse to his renown, as well as to his leers and nudges. So, since she is a scholar and frigid, he attacks her mentally, and glibly discourses on the lofty, urgent problems of the day. He defends the Cabala as a serious and

Blundering Pedestrians

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I wish to commend L. C. Tracy heartily for his letter in reference to keeping to the right of the sidewalk. For a long time past an increasing number of ignoramuses, who blunder along on the wrong side of the walk and add insult to injury by obstinately expecting you, who are on the right side, to step aside and let them keep their majestic course on the wrong side, has been very noticeable. Also, the man, who traveling the same way you are, seems bent upon passing you until he has got just a little more than alongside and then steps deliberately in front of you, slowing up so that it is almost impossible not to walk upon his heels.

It might be a good thing, as Mr. Tracy suggests, to have a policeman direct the sidewalk traffic for a period in different crowded portions of the city to try and instill a little horse sense, at least, into some of these blunderers. I am afraid, however, there is more than ignorance involved. We are living in a peculiar age and a great deal of this trouble is due to people who intend to push their way wherever they please without regard to the rights of any one else. There never was a time, as far back as I can remember, when so many of our citizens seemed to mistake license for

Building Latin America

Our Countrymen Have Not Been Backward in Good Works

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In answering "S. R." relative to my letter on "Latin-American Trade," I want to admit that I was very short-sighted to claim that it was only Americans who went to Central and South America and built railroads, formed steamship lines, built hospitals, cleaned out disease and helped the needy. I respectfully take my hat off to the British and the Germans for their wonderful achievements in those countries. But let me add that it was through necessity that Europeans generations ago sought foreign opportunities. It has been only in the last twenty-five years that we have found it necessary to enter the foreign field.

But I defy any man to prove that American foreign traders as a whole are ignorant and much less dishonest, or have been backward in doing their share toward building Central and South America. Perhaps "S. R." has forgotten what Americans did in Cuba after Spain had ruled there for years: what Americans did in Panama after the French had failed; what the American Red Cross, other American societies, corporations and individuals have done to clean out disease and help misery; who protects those countries from revolutions, who built the Central American and Peruvian railroads; who control the copper and other ores in Chile and Bolivia; who formed the largest steamship line operating on tropical waters, and, above all, to whom all these countries, in fact, the world, are now coming for assistance.

Certain other nationalities have done as well, but why should we boast of the achievements of other nations alone when thousands of noble fellow countrymen have sacrificed their health, wealth or lives in order that America could do her share in the conquest of the tropics?

I will admit that British and German capital helped our great men realize their dreams on foreign soil, but at that time our own money was being used in making America the most modern, prosperous and powerful country in the world. I, for one, claim we have succeeded.

"S. R." is wrong when he claims that Britishers will bring up their children as native citizens of their adopted country. On the contrary, a Britisher, except when the law requires it, will always remain a Britisher. In all Latin-American countries they have their own colonies, their own schools and, when they can afford it, will always live as Britishers. Though I like, admire and have many English friends, I have always found them to be the coldest, most exclusive and unapproachable race in the world.

As for Mr. Gray, I fail to see, as much as I admire his reply to my letter, how we will ever agree when he has such little faith in us. I have not lived very long and not long enough to have experienced that the majority of people are ignorant or ready to cheat me. I am still optimistic and hope I shall always be regarding this subject.

MINOR C. R. KEITH.
New York, Nov. 4, 1921.

A Troublesome Family

(From The Kansas City Star)
From warning Hungary not to provoke the Little Entente the council of ambassadors now is forced to warn the Little Entente to let Hungary alone. Nobody who hasn't had a central Europe in the house can quite appreciate the troubles of the Allied powers these days.

Kindergarten Need

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While so much is being said about children who are on part-time, let us not forget the children who are on no time. According to the law of this state, children are entitled to educational advantages from the age of four.

In greater New York there are 225,000 children between four and six years of age, less than 45,000 of whom are in our schools, which leaves more than 176,000, many of whom are being educated upon the streets of our city, the worst possible school for a child at the most impressionable time of life.

Any thoughtful person will agree that it is the height of stupidity to economize on early training in right thoughts and habits.

BESSIE LOCKE,
Corresponding Secretary National Kindergarten Association.
New York, Nov. 7, 1921.